# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

## AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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### BE ACTIVE.

Be active—be active,
Find something to do,
In digging a clam-bank
Or tapping a shoe.
Don't stop at the corners
To drag out the day;
Be active—be active,
And work while you may.

'Tis foolish to falter,
Or lag in the street,
Or walk as if chain-shot
Were bound to your feet;
Be active—be active,
And do what you can,
'Tis industry only
That maketh the man.

'Tis industry makes you;
Remember—be wise;
From sloth and from stupor
Awake and arise!
You'll live and be happy,
And never complain
Of the blues or the dumps,
Or a dull heavy brain.

From the Cincinnati News.

### Practical Jokes and bad Liquor.

It is a well known fact that oftentimes both these jokes which are called "practical," and that liquor which is termed "bad," have been productive of exceedingly evil consequences; but whether the liquor or the joke has done the most mischief, we are not called upon just now to determine. We propose to make mention of an affair where bad liquors & a practical joke were productive of the very best consequences imaginable.

Many years ago while the State of Georgia was yet in its infancy, an eccentric creature named Brown, was one of its Circuit Judges. He was a man of considerable ability, of inflexible integrity, and much beloved and respected by all the legal profession; but he had one common fault. His social qualities would lead him despite his judgment, into frequent excesses. In travelling the circuit, it was his almost invariable habit, the night before opening the court, to get "comfortly corned," by means of appliances common upon such occasions. If he couldn't succeed while operating upon his own hook, the members of the bar would generally turn in and help him.

It was in the spring of the year. Taking his wife—a model of a woman in her way—in the old fashioned, but strong "carryall," he journeyed some forty miles, and reached a village where court was to be opened the next day. It was along in the evening of Sunday that he arrived at the place and took up quarters with a relation of his "better half," by whom the presence of the official dignitary was considered a singular honor. After supper, Judge Brown strolled over to the only tavern in the town, where he found many friends, called to the place, like himself, on important professional business, and who were proper glad to meet him.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, 'tis quite a long time since we have enjoyed a glass together—let us take a drink all round.—Of course, Sterritt, (addressing the landlord) you have better liquor than you had the last time we were here! the stuff you had then was not fit to give a dog.

Sterritt, who had charge of the house, pretended that every thing was right, and so they went to work. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon a drinking bout in a country tavern—it will quite answer our purpose to state, that somewhere in the region of midnight, the Judge wended his very DEVIOUS way towards his temporary home. About the time he was leaving, however, some younger barristers fond of a "practical," and yet not much afraid of the bench, transferred all the silver spoons of Sterritt to the Judge's coat pocket.

It was eight o'clock on Monday morning when the Judge rose. Having indulged in the process of ablution and abstertion, and partaken of a cheerful and refreshing breakfast, he went to his room to prepare himself for the duties of the day.

"Well, Polly," said he to his wife, "I feel much better than I expected to feel after that frolic of last night."

"Ah, Judge," said she, reproachfully, "you are getting to old; you ought to leave off that business."

"Ah, Polly—what's the use of talking!"

It was at this precise instant of time, that the Judge, having put on his overcoat, was proceeding, according to his usual custom, to give his wife a parting kiss, that he happened, in thrusting his hand into his pocket to lay hold of Sterritt's spoons. He jerked them out.—with an expression of horror almost indescribable, he exclaimed—

"My God! Polly!"

"What on earth's the matter, Judge!"

"Just look at these spoons!"

"Dear me, where d'ye get them!"

"Get them! Don't you see the initials on them?"—extending them towards her—I stole them.'

'Stole them, Judge!'

'Yes stole them.'

'My dear husband, it can't be possible! From whom?'

'From Sterritt, over there—his name is on them.'

'Good heavens! how could it happen!'

'I know very well, Polly, I was very drunk when I came home wasn't I!'

'Why, Judge, you know your old habit when you get among those lawyers.'

'But I was very drunk!'

"Yes, YOU WAS.'

'Was I REMARKABLY drunk when I got home, Mrs. Brown!'

'Yes, Judge, drunk as a fool and forty times as stupid.'

'I thought so,' said the Judge, dropping into a chair in extreme despondency—'I knew it would come to that at last. I have always thought that something bad would happen to me—that I should do something very wrong—kill somebody in a moment of passion, perhaps; but I never imagined that I could be mean enough to be guilty of deliberate larceny.'

'But there may be some mistake, Judge!'

'No mistake, Polly. I know very well how it all came about. That fellow Sterritt keeps the meanest kind of liquor, and always did—liquor mean enough to make a man do any sort of a mean thing. I have always said it is mean enough to make a man steal, and now I have a practical illustration of the fact!'—and the poor man burst into tears.

'Don't be a child,' said his wife, wiping away the tears, 'go like a man over to Sterritt—tell him it was a bit of a frolic—pass it off as a joke—go and open court, and nobody will ever think of it again.'

A little of the soothing system operated upon the Judge as such things usually do; his extreme mortification was finally subdued, and over to Sterritt's he went with a tolerable face. Of course he had but little difficulty in settling with him—for aside from the fact that the Judge's integrity was unquestionable, he had an inkling of the joke that had been played. The Judge took his seat in the court; but it was observed that he was sad and melancholly, and that his mind frequently wandered from the subject before him. There was a lack of the sense and intelligence that usually characterized his proceedings.

Several days passed away, and the business of the court was drawing to a close, when one morning a rough-looking sort of a customer was arraigned on a charge of stealing. After the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put the usual question.

'Guilty, or not guilty?'

'Guilty—BUT DRUNK,' answered the prisoner.

'What's that plea!' exclaimed the Judge, who was half dozing on the bench.

'He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk,' replied the clerk.

'What's the charge against the man!'

'He is indicted for grand larceny.'

'What's the case!'

'May it please your honor;' said the prosecuting attorney, 'the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum from the Columbus hotel.'

'He is, hey? and he pleads'—

'He pleads guilty BUT DRUNK.'

The Judge was fully aroused

'Guilty, but drunk! that is a most extraordinary plea. Young man, you are certain you were drunk?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Where did you get your liquor?'

'At Sterritt's.'

'D'ye get none no where else?'

'Not a drop, sir.'

'You got drunk on his liquor, and afterwards stole his money?

'Yes, sir.'

'Mr. Prosecutor,' said the Judge, 'do me the fevor to enter a *nolle prosequi* in that man's case. That liquor of Sterritt's is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. *I got drunk on it the other day, and stole all Sterritt's spoons!* Release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff. I adjourn the court.'

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SPECIE.—Nearly a million and a half of dollars in gold and silver arrived at New York from foreign ports during the past week, in the following vessels;

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah Sands, about | $900,000 |
| Virginian, from Liverpool | 27,500 |
| Henry Clay, Liverpool | 241,500 |
| Switzerland, London | 241,500 |
| China Samaria, Santa Martha | 39,000 |
| Isabel, Valparaiso | 39,400 |
| Nile, Honduras | 4,350 |
| Total | $1,484,250 |

The amount received into the country since the present movement began, is to this time about twenty millions of dollars, chiefly in gold from England.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

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GUNS.—The number of cannon captured by our forces in Mexico exceeds 500 most of them very heavy pieces. There were captured at Resaca de la Palma, 8; at Matamoras; say 30; at Monterey, about 50; at Vera Cruz, town and castle, 400; at Alvarado. 60—total 538. If stacked together would make quite a pyramid.

### Highly Important from Mexico.

## GEN. SCOTT VICTORIOUS!

Mexicans Defeated—6,000 Mexicans taken Prisoners—500 Americans Killed and Wounded.

### Gen. La Vega again a Prisoner.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA. May 7, 1847.

By the Steamship McKim, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th, the following glorious news has been received from the scene of action.

On the afternoon of the 17th ult., the advance under Gen. Twiggs, numbering 2178, encountered the enemy, when a severe but a decisive conflict ensued. As the general order shows that Gen. Scott's intention was to give battle only on the 18th, this action was brought on by the Mexicans.

The main battle occurred on the 18th, & RESULTED IN THE COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN ARMS.

Santa Anna made his escape after the route of the army. Gen. La Vega was again taken prisoner, with five other Generals, a long list of Colonels and subordinate officers.

PLATE DEL RIO, April 17.
11 o'clock, A. M.

The Division of Gen. Twiggs started two hours since, and a heavy canonading has already commenced upon his line from the artillery of the Mexican forces. At intervals, too, the rattling of arms is heard distinctly from the dragoons.

5 o'clock, P. M..—I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody one it has been; on this side of the farthest Mexican fort. No one was seen in possession of it last evening, but this morning it was found to be occupied by the enemies' light troops, and to force it at once was deemed indespensable.

For this purpose the Rifles under Maj. Saltner, besides a detachment of artillery and infantry were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent. This they did gallantly, driving the Mexicans after a desperate resistance. They were obstinate in their defence and great numbers of the enemy were killed, while on our side the loss was also severe.

Major Summer was shot in the head with a musket. Lieutenants Maury and Gibbs, of the Rifles, were wounded, also Lieut. Jarvis, of the 3d Infantry. I could not learn that any of our officers were killed; the entire loss on our side, was estimated at one hundred.

About 3 o'clock, the enemy made a demonstration upon a fort on the neighboring heights to the one our men had captured, as if with the intention of retaking it, but it all ended in their marching down the hill, blowing a most terrific charge on their trumpets, firing a few shots, and then retiring.

Their appearance as they came down the hill was certainly imposing. The cannon on the hill meanwhile kept up a continuous firing on Gen. Twigg's lines, doing little execution however other than cutting down trees and brush. As we returned to camp the fire was still continued.

The enemy had evidently ascertained the position of the road which has just been cut with accuracy, but the balls principally went over.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Shields was ordered to support Gen. Twiggs with three regiments of volunteers.

CAMP PLATE DEL RIO.

THE AMERICANS HAVE ACHIEVED ANOTHER BRILLIANT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY AGAINST AN OUTNUMBERING FORCE, AND OCCUPYING A POSITION WHICH LOOKED AS IMPREGNABLE AS GIBRALTER. ONE AFTER ANOTHER THEIR WORKS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

To-day, five Generals, Colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable have been taken prisoners, together with six thousand men and the rest of the army driven and routed with the loss of every thing, ammunition, cannon, baggage and baggage trains, and nothing but the impossibility of finding the road, which prevented our dragoons from reaching their works, enabled any of Santa Anna's grand army to escape, including his own illustrious person.

Santa Anna's travelling coach, with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, has fallen into our hands, together with all the money belonging to the army.

No one anticipated when aroused from his bivouac this morning, such a complete victory.

Five hundred will cover the total loss of the Americans in killed and wounded; had it not been for the positive cowardice of Santa Anna, who ran before the battle was half lost, it would have been far greater.

No one can estimate the loss of the Mexicans. They are scattered in huts by the road-side and in every direction.

What disposition will be made of the prisoners is not yet known; they may all be set at liberty on parole, on account of feeding them and in order to accelerate the advance movement of the army.

It was Gen. Scott's intention to push on towards the City of Mexico with all haste.

April 19th.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total and complete. The remains of the army were pursued to within four miles of Jalapa by Gen. Twiggs, at which point they all dispersed, so that there was none to follow.

Santa Anna himself escaped by cutting a saddled mule from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him and subsequently taking to the chapparel. A service of massive silver, all his papers, money, and every thing in the carriage, even his dinner, was captured.

The Mexican loss upon the height was dreadful, the ground in places around was covered with the dead and wounded.—Col. Patacio was found there mortally wounded. Their loss on the retreat was terribly severe; every by-path was strewn with the dead. Had our dragoons been able to reach them in season, all would have been killed or captured—Santa Anna among them.

Canalizo with his noted lancers, had the prudence to vanish early. Even up to this time it is impossible to give any thing like a full and correct list of the wounded officers. The Mexican officers taken prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields is severely, and it is feared mortally wounded.

Gen. Pillow was slightly wounded while storming the fortification commanded by Gen. La Vega. A number of other American officers wounded.

Even up to this time it is impossible to give any thing like a full or correct list of our wounded officers; it is surprising that many of them were not killed. Lt. Derby, a gallant young officer of the topogrrphical engineers, was badly but not mortally wounded while storming one of the heights. Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, is supposed to be mortally wounded.—This regiment has suffered terribly. Lieut. Dana, of the 7th infantry, was badly wounded; Capt. Patten, of the 2d, slightly. Lieut. Davis, of the rifles, was very badly wounded in the hip. Major Summer, of the 2d dragoons, but commanding rifles, is improving.

The list of killed and wounded officers in Col. Haskell's command yesterday I have been able to obtain. It should here be stated that Capt. Williams's company of Kentucky and Capt. C. Naylor's company of Pennsylvania volunteers were attached temporarily to this regiment. Here is the list:

Killed.—1st Lieut. Fred. B. Nelson, commanding company; 2d Lieut. C. C. Gill, company E. Both these officers were from Memphis.

Wounded.—Lieut. Col. D. H. Cumming, slightly; Major Robert Farquharson, (of the 1st Texas volunteers, assigned to this regiment for the day,) severely; 1st Lieut. W. P. Haile, adjutant, severely; 1st Lieut. Wm. Yearwood, mortally; 2d Lieut. James Forrest, slightly; Capt. A. H. Murray, severely; 2d Lieut. George T. Sutherland, Kentucky volunteers, severely.

The regiment, when in action, numbered less than 400 men, and its loss was 79 in killed and wounded.

La Vega was in command of the Cerro Gordo on the first day of the fight, but a deserter from our dragoons, a German, going into their camp at night and informing them that the main attack was to be on the right of their line—the work so fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow—he changed places with Gen. Vasquez. The latter, as I have already stated, was killed. La Vega defended his post until the lines of the enemy were completely turned. Several Mexican colonels have been killed. A brother of La Vega, colonel of artillery, was severely, and, as is supposed, mortally wounded.

Hundreds of cases of individual gallantry, in storming the different heights, are mentioned. Col. Childs led on his command on the first day until he had only some forty or fifty men with him. It is also said that Capt. Magruder followed up a charge until he had but nine soldiers left. I cannot now recollect one-tenth part of the instances of almost reckless daring displayed, but shall endeavor to pick them up. I shall also send you on a full return of the killed and wounded if I can obtain it, but at present it is almost impossible to get hold of any thing. The wounded are still along the roads for miles, although they are bringing them in as fast as possible.

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's division marched this morning—Gen. Scott is to march at noon. Santa Anna's coach is to be harnessed up for the purpose of carrying on Major Summer—better use than it was ever put to before.

The officers and men of the Mexican army—I mean such as are prisoners—are to be turned loose on their parole not again to take up arms during the war. Perhaps it is the best disposition that could be made of them, as any other course would delay Gen. Scott's forward movement. Fifteen of their officers have refused to sign, but have given their parole of honor to report themselves without delay to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war. Among these are Gens. La Vega and Jarero, the latter Governor of Perote during the time the Texan prisoners were there, and I believe distinguished for his good treatment of them. These officers will either be kept in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua or else proceed to the United States.

Gen. Shields is still alive, but it is considered impossible for him to survive.—The ball went through his lungs as he was leading his men to storm the furthest work of the enemy.

I write this amid confusion of all kinds, and with no other table than knees. A hundred Mexican officers are around me, making out their paroles, while our own dead are being carried by and consigned to their long resting place by the road-side.

I shall start on for Jalapa this afternoon, and will write by every opportunity. I send you some Mexican papers, as also Santa Anna's last proclamation.

I have just learned that there is some hope for General Shields. God grant he may live!

Col. Baker, who charged the last fort, lost forty-five men in killed and wounded out of only a portion of his regiment. Lieut. Cowardin killed; Lieut. Murphy supposed to be mortally wounded; Lieut. Johnson wounded in three places, and thigh amputated; Lieuts. Scott, Froman, and Maltby wounded.

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### THE BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO.

The Government has just received and published the official account of the battle of Sacramento, in the Mexican State of Chihuahua, of the results of which we have been previously informed through Mexican sources. We therefore copy only so much of Col. Doniphan's despatch as states the number of the forces engaged and the losses sustained by each army, as follows:

"The force of the enemy was 1,200 cavalry from Durango & Chihuahua, with the Vera Cruz dragoons, 1,200 infantry from Chihuahua, 300 artillerists, and 1,420 rancheros badly armed with lassos, lances, and machetoes or corn knives, ten pieces of artillery, two nines, two eight, four six, and two four-pounders, and six culverins or rampart pieces.—Their forces were commanded by Major General Heredia, General of Durango, Chihuahua, Senora, and New Mexico; Brigadier General Jastimani, Brigadier General Garcia Conde, formerly Minister of War for the Republic of Mexico, who is a scientific man, and planned this whole field of defence; General Uguerte and Governor Trias, who acted as brigadier general on the field, and colonels and other officers without number.

"Our force was nine hundred and twenty four effective men, at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving teams.

"The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, ten wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed and about the same number wounded, many of whom has since died, and forty prisoners.

"The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded from our artillery and the unerring fire of our riflemen.—Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having commenced about three o'clock. Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover without any loss of limbs. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry, and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

"I was ably sustained by the field officers, Lieutenant Colonels Mitchell and Jackson, of the first battalion, and Major Gilpin, of the second battalion, and Major Clark and his artillery acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown, in the charge made by Captain Weightman with the section of howitzers, that they can be used in any charge of cavalry with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of our artillery, unlimbering within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Capt. Weightman, when he unlimbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the enemy!

"On the first day of March we took formal possession of the capital of Chihuahua in the name of our Government."

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### MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

On Friday before last a young man named Beech descended into the well of James Beech, in this county, for the purpose of cleaning it out. This he had accomplished, and was being drawn up, when the well caved in, burying him more than thirty feet below the surface of the earth. The neighbors were immediately summoned, and commenced the tedious process of exhuming his body, for none supposed him to be living, with ten ton of stone and earth resting upon him. Wonderful to relate, after digging down a short distance, they heard his groans; this caused them to redouble their efforts, and after ten hours' labor they reached him. He was found in a sitting posture, with the water within three inches of his mouth. It was thought the well-bucket, by forming an arch over his head, saved his life. The young man is able to be up and about, but shows strong marks of his recent suffering.—Fairfax (Va.) News.

### IRELAND.

SPREAD OF PESTILENCE.—The Constitution gives a dismal account of the devastation committed by fever, the victims to the contagion filling the grave-yards to overflowing.

EMIGRATION.—CORK.—Hundreds of comfortable looking farmers, of young women and men, all decently clad, continue to arrive daily, with the view of emigrating to America. In such numbers do they come, that the rapidity with which the the baker's shops in the vicinity of the quays are cleared of bread is scarcely credible.

MAYO.—The onward progress of emigration from this locality is really surprising. Every public conveyance is crowded with persons leaving this unfortunate land.

Our roads and quays are crowded every day with country people departing hence for the colonies. We understand that Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., has it in contemplation to send out to Canada from 500 to 700 of his cottier tenantry, who are desirous to proceed thence in the hope of bettering their condition—he is about freighting a vessel or two to convey them.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Crown Solicitor for Cork says, that the anxiety of the prisoners at the assizes for that county is, not that they should be acquitted, but that they should be found guilty! The learned gentleman has made a report to that effect to Government. The jails of the county are crowded by a class of offenders created by the famine.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Breman, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.

THE TEN-HOURS' BILL.—Earl Ellesmere and Lord Feversham have written to the Short-time Committee—the former stating his willingness to conduct the factory bill through the House of Lords, and the latter announcing his readiness to co-operate with the noble Earl.

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### AN INCIDENT.

The Louisville Journal says that at the great meeting in New Orleans, on the 30th ult., in honor of the victory at Buena Vista, one of the speakers was the Hon. Caleb Cushing, colonel of the Massachusetts regiment. Cushing, in the course of his speech, called over the names of the prominent officers killed in the battle; *omitting that of the gallant Clay.* The moment he finished his enumeration, some one shouted "Lieut. Col. HENRY CLAY, JR.!" For several minutes the house rang with applause. Cushing keenly felt the rebuke, and, when at last he was able to resume his speech, he apologised for not having mentioned the name of Clay, said that the omission was the result of forgetfulness, and protested that no man in the nation had a higher admiration of the distinguished father of Col. Clay than himself.

Is any one so credulous as to believe that a public speaker, in enumerating the names of the patriots who fell at Buena Vista, *could* forget that of Henry Clay, Jr.—Pa. Int?

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BE HUMBLE.—What has man to boast of? Honors tarnish, and wealth takes wings. A few days—a sigh—a disappointment—a groan—and human life is gone. We flutter on the stage of existence—look about for a few moments—pluck a flower to day and a thorn to morrow—and drop off and are gone. The child that is born to day crowds off the sire of yesterday, and is himself forgotten to morrow. Such is life.

"A little rule—a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day—
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave"—

wrote John Dyer more than a century ago, and the lines are as true now as when they were penned. Be humble, then, O man! boast not wealth and honor, strive not for possessions and renown, for ere the dawning of another day, the mandate may have gone forth and you be swept from the stage of life.

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SENTENCE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—It is generally known that, on the arrival of Commodore Perry before Alvarado, finding the place already captured by Lieut. C. G. Hunter, whom he had ordered only to blockade, the Commodore ordered that officer into arrest, for trial by court martial. We learn, from an authentic source, that the trial has been had, that Lieut. Hunter has been found guilty, (of disobeying orders, we presume,) and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the squadron: the reprimand to be read on the quarter-deck of every ship in the squadron.

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The Wheeling Times says that all the stock for the construction of a wire suspension bridge over the Ohio at that place has been taken, and that the company will be organized in a few weeks.

# SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.



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## DESPATCH FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The following interesting despatch from General Scott, has been received at the War Department, and officially published:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
PLAN DEL RIO, 50 MILES FROM VERA CRUZ, April 19, 1847.

SIR: The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders No. 111, [published in Saturday's National Intelligencer,] herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army before two o'clock P. M. yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory — prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at this moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report as yet from any division or brigade. Twiggs's division, followed by Shields's (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B. Nelson, and 2d G. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot, (Haskell's regiment,) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter the gallant Brigadier General himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farqueson, 2d Tennessee; Captain H. F. Murray, 2d Lieut. G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieut. W. P. Hale, (adjutant,) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieut. Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d United States infantry, lost his right hand. Major Summer, 2d United States dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Captain Johnston, topographical engineers, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry,) was very severely wounded some days earlier while reconnoitring. I must not omit to add that Captain Mason and 2d Lieutenant Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250 and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit towards Xalapa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under command of ten distinguished Brevet Col. Childs, the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Plymton, and the rifles, under Major Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 2d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plymton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day, and, after the surrender, went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa.

Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left, and, though without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalizo and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiggs's division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of prisoners would, probably, escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—that we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of of transporting them. I am also somewhat embarrassed with the——pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules of this army, to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of trasportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in abyss of the past." We have taken step. W. S.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that General Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march. S. W.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

## FROM MATAMORAS.

The Picayune Extra of the 3d instant has a copy of the American Flag, of the 21stult. The following is the most important paragraph in it:

DOWN UPON THEM.—We stated not long ago that Gen. Taylor resolved on a requition upon the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, for indemnification for destruction of property of the United States by Mexican robbers, in those departments of Mexico. Since then Col. Cushing has received an order directing him to call the Alcades of this place, and will accordingly pay his respects th their honors this morning. The proportion of this department is $47,500, and can be liquidated in mules at $20 a head, beef cattle at $10, or corn at $3 per FANEGA, (three bushels.) The Alcades here will confer with the authorities of other towns as to the amount of taxable property in their several districts, to serve as data in fixing the proportion of each. The Quartermaster here will receipt for all that may be "forked over."

A WONDERFUL WALK.—Mr. Eaton, nearly eighty years sf age, completed on Saturday evening, at Vauxhall, N. York, the wonderful attempt to walk one thousand quarters of a mile in one thousand quarter hours.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE IN MEXICO.

The Editors of LA PATRIA, a Spanish paper published at New Orleans, have gathered the following intelligence from papers of the city of Mexico to the 10th of April:

In the MONITOR of the latest date we find, among the resolutions presented to Congress by three members, (Canas, Garcia, and Zubieta,) and supported by thirteen more members, one in which it is proposed to remove that body to the city of Queretaro; and that a majority of one member will be sufficient for Congress to sit.

Senor Ortega proposed that the Executive should be invested with the necessary powers to adopt whatever measures it should deem proper for the continuance of the war with the invaders of the North; and that Congress should be removed to the city of Tlalpan.

Congress had passed a decree, which is published on the 10th, to the following effect:

1st. In order to carry on the war which our nation wages against the United States of The North, all the Mexicans capable of bearing arms are hereby summoned to enrol themselves immediately.

2d. The Government will publish the necessary rules and instructions in order to make effective the organization of the National Guards, according to what is established in part XIX, article 50th of the constitution.

3d. The Executive may dictate any measures which may be considered necessary in order to use all the arms and ammunition which may be in possession of private individuals, and which may not be employed by the Police or National Guards; also for the use of wagons, baggage, ammunition, and provisions, and any other articles or utensils which may be necessary for the fulfilment of this object, providing always the means of indemnification.

4th. The Government will establish stores of supplies for the subsistence of the national forces, wherever it will deem it convenient or necessary.

Articles 5, 6, and 7 provide the manner in which persons assisting with money or other means for this purpose should be furnished with documents and certificates, and stipulate the different payments allowed to persons enlisting either by the year or during the war.

The meeting of the principal citizens took place on the 8th of April, when they unanimously agreed to establish the "guerrilla" system for resisting the North Americans. These resolutions were made known to the Government and to Congress, and they had already commenced the formation of the respective bodies, in order to start immediately for the mountains, passes, and cliffs. Among the persons signing the propositions, we see the names of many prominent lawyers, military and other public men. The papers have before announced this as the means of saving the nation, and sustaining Mexican independence.

All the papers are filled with appeals to the citizens, and one of them asks, "Can it be possible that among EIGHT MILLIONS of Mexicans we cannot find a sufficient number of patriotic and determined men who will resist the enemy that is invading our soil without the least regard to our rights?"

The following is from one of the officers of Capt. Naylor's Company. We copy from the Telegraph:

1st PA. REGIMENT.

Wounded—Company A. (Pittsburgh Blues) — Henry Linhart, dangerously wounded; David Lindsey, slightly wounded.

Company C— ——Sutton, wounded in the side; Richard Sheldon, in the left side;—will probably leave his post.

Company G—Benj. F. Keyser, slightly wounded in the head.

Company K—James Shaw, lost a finger.

Company K, (Duquesne Greys.)——Lovett, slightly wounded.

2D PA. REGIMENT.

Company C—John Smith, mortally wounded.

Company F—Edward Cruse, dangerously; John Chambers, of Baltimore, dangerously; Jacob Hann, shot through the left shoulder; Jacob Simms, mortally wounded.

There are many others with slight flesh wounds, but as they are doing well I deem it unnecessary to mention them.

## GREAT DISTRESS IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Letters from Funchal to March 28th state that there was scarcely a bushel of corn or a barrel of flour to be bought in the Island, and the distress in the rural districts was extreme. The merchants of Funchal had advanced to the municipal authorities $28,500, and the authorities themselves had contributed $4,000, all of which was sent to Gabralter, Lisbon, and London, wherewith to purchase provisions for the starving population; but the returns had not been received.

The Madeira Defensor newspaper of Friday, the 12th March, says:

"The dreadful state which our island at this moment presents has not been equalled for many years. All kinds of breadstuffs for sale are entirely finished, and the poorer classes, who had not the means of providing in time, have before them all the horrors of starvation. The few barrels of flour that still could be got are held at $25. If within the next two or three days some vessels do not arrive with supplies, we shall have to witness some of the most distressing scenes that ever visited a community. We really are afraid to say more!"

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.

## THE WAR.

Nothing can be more uncertain than, from any information in possession of the public, is the probable duration of the existing War. Rumors on the subject are of various and contradictory import.—When Congress adjourned, it was understood to be the opinion that we should have peace in sixty days. Sixty days have passed, and in that interval of time by one brilliant achievement the fortress at Vera Cruz has been captured, and by another the Mexican army of the North has been almost annihilated. Notwithstanding which, the public demonstrations of the Mexican authorities breathe nothing but vengeance and carnage. All that we can do to enlighten the minds of our readers on the question which must be at this moment more interesting to them than any other whatever, is to communicate to them the impressions of those correspondents of the Democratic press who have, by virtue of their politics, more free access to official sources of information here than we make any pretension to. With this view we present to them the following, as conveying the latest intelligence that we have upon the subject:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.

To conquer Mexico, we must take it in detail; conquer each separate State, and make a separate treaty with each, and keep an army in it for the maintenance of peace. All this will constitute a twenty years' job. Not one officer of the army who has been lately in Mexico, not a single individual who is acquainted with the present condition of things in Mexico predicts or expects a peace. A general officer of the army, who has rendered active services during the war, at the head of the Quartermaster's Department, gives it as his opinion, it is said, that the war will not end for five years. Whatever Santa Anna could at one time have done towards the conclusion of a peace, he is now powerless for that purpose. Were he to conclude a peace today, he would lose his power to-morrow.

Correspondence of the New York Globe.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.

We had a rumor in town last evening, resting indeed upon no authority to be relied upon, that Santa Anna, supported by certain prominent members of the Mexican Congress, had submitted propositions for opening negotiations & accommodating the difficulties existing between the two countries. We are told in the face of this rumor that Gen. Jesup, just returned from the seat of war, expresses the opinion that the war has but just begun, and the end, or the time of the end, cannot be conjectured! Gen. Jesup is an able man, of clear judgment, and a brave officer, zealous and industrious in the discharge of duty, and has seen much dangerous service. The opportunities he has had for forming an opinion, during his recent tour of inspection over Mexico, would give to any such opinion much weight and force.

From two Correspondents of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTN, MAY —.

A gentleman, late from the seat of war, declares it to be his opinion that Santa Anna will not dare to make peace. Although the gentleman is a very reliable authority, yet it is confidently believed here that Santa Anna, after fighting, will seize the first favorable opportunity for making pacific overtures. Indeed, nothing can be ventured on this extremely doubtful question, with any degree of assurance. It is an absolute uncertainty when the war will terminate; and although the best possible plans have been put in execution for bringing it to a close, yet it is impossible to predict its termination with any certainty. The same rules cannot be applied to Mexico as to any other nation. She is *sui generis*, and it is vain to vaticinate as to her course.

GALVIENSIS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.

In the absence of any reliable information that the politicians of Mexico are apprized of the state of affairs in the ensuing Congress, we stand fast to the hope that peace may be ours on or before the entry of the American army into the halls of the Montezumas.

The President is sanguine of an immediate peace, and his opinion is doubtless based upon the most authentic information. But, NOUS VERRONS.

## THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Prior to the Virginia election the Whigs had elected 81 members of the coming Congress, the locofocos 58. The result of that election increases the Whig strength to 87, and the locofoco force to 66. In the States yet to elect, according to a reasonable calculation in the N. Y. Tribune, the Whigs will probably elect 32 members, and the locos 39. If this calculation is realized therefore the next House of Representatives will consist of 118 Whigs and 115 Locofocos. The Senate will of course still be locofoco. Considering that Mr. Polk had a majority of about SEVENTY in the last House, we should think this result indicates pretty strongly what the people think of his miserable administration.—West Chester Record.

Great sickness prevails among the immigrants at New York from European ports. The Commercial says—"From the 1st to the 16th of this month there have arrived here 14,291 immigrants, or nearly one thousand daily; 164 died on the voyage; and 242 have been admitted into the marine Hospital, making the number now in that institution 300.

"I knows well enough," said a fellow, "where fresh fish comes from—but where they catch these 'ere salt fish, I'll be hanged if I can tell."


**CUBA SEGARS.**

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

**ORANGES & LEMONS.**

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

**WATER CRACKERS.**

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

**CHEWING TOBACCO.**

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco.—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

**FOR CONSUMPTION.**

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

**FOR THE HAIR.**

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

**PILLS.**

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

**SEGARS.**

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

**TRUSSES.**

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

**THE PLACE.**

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

**DRUGS! DRUGS!!**

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.
May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of
WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.


## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,
May 4, 1847. Executors.

## Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER.
April 27, 1847, Adm'rs.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non, testamento annexo*, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JONATHAN G. WALKER,
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

## Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley Tp, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB SCHRACK,
GEO. SCHRACK.
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.


**JOB PRINTING,**
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.


## Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm'x.
DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r.
May 4, 1847.


**Latest Arrival of**
**NEW & CHEAP GOODS**
**At the "Big Brick,"**
N. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

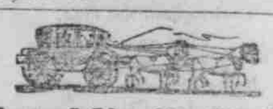
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he had just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and well selected assortment of

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

which he is determined to sell at such prices and terms, that cannot fail to please.

He will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of country produce, viz: Butter, Eggs, Wool, Rags, Boards, Hides and Skins, Grain of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM,
May 4, '47.



**Franklin H. Stahl,**
*FASHIONABLE HATTER,*

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

**Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,**

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere.

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞ Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office. ☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]


### *Cumberland Market.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | per barrel, | $5 00 a 5 50 |
| Wheat, | per bushel, | 90 a 1 00 |
| Rye, | " | 60 a 0 70 |
| Corn, | " | 60 a 0 70 |
| Oats, | " | 40 a 0 45 |
| Potatoes | " | 75 a 0 87 |
| Apples, | " | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| " dried | " | 50 75 |
| Peaches dried | " | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Butter, | per pound, | 00 a 0 00 |
| Beef, | " | 6 a 0 7 |
| Veal, | " | 5 a 0 9 |
| Chickens, | per dozen, | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Eggs, | " | 15 a 0 16 |
| Stone Coal, | per bushel, | 7 0 9 |

### *Pittsburgh Market.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, | $4 87 a 5 25 |
| Wheat | 0 75 a 0 00 |
| Rye | 37 a 40 |
| Corn | 37 a 40 |
| Oats | 28 a 30 |
| Barley, | 35 a 40 |
| Bacon, hams, per lb | 7 a 8 |
| Pork | 00 a 00 |
| Lard, | 7 a 8 |
| Tallow, rendered | 8 a 00 |
| " rough | 5 a 00 |
| Butter, in kegs, | 8 a 10 |
| " roll, | 11 a 12 |
| Cheese Western Reserve | 6 a 7 |
| " Goshen, | 00 a 10 |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 1 25 a 3 00 |
| " dried per bushel, | 50 a 56 |
| Peaches, | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Potatoes, Mercer | 00 a 00 |
| " Neshannocks | 70 a 75 |
| Seeds, Clover | 5 62 a 3 75 |
| " Timothy | 2 00 a 2 12 |
| " Flaxseed | 00 a 1 00 |
| Wool | 21 a 33 |

### Bank Note List.

| PENNSYLVANIA. | | OHIO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburg | par | State Bk & branches | 1 |
| Exchange bank | par | Mount Pleasant | " |
| Mer. & Man. bank | par | Steubenville | " |
| Bks. of Philadelphia | par | St. Clairsville | " |
| Girard bank | par | Marietta | " |
| Bk. of Germantown | par | New Lisbon | " |
| " Chester county | par | Cincinnati Banks | " |
| " Delaware Co | par | Columbus do | " |
| " Montgomery Co | par | Circleville | " |
| " Northumberland | par | Zanesville | " |
| Columbia Bridge co | par | Putnam | " |
| Doylestown bank | par | Wooster | " |
| Far. Bk Reading | par | Massillon | " |
| Far bk Bucks Co | par | Sandusky | " |
| Far bk Lancaster | par | Geauga | " |
| Lancaster Co bank | par | Norwalk | " |
| Lancaster bank | par | Cleveland | " |
| United States bank | 30 | Xenia | " |
| Brownsville " | ½ | Dayton | " |
| Washington " | ½ | Western Reserve | " |
| Gettysburgh " | ½ | Franklin Bk Columbus | " |
| Chambersburg | ½ | Chillicothe | " |
| Susquehanna Co Bk | 5 | Lake Erie | " |
| Lehigh county bank | ½ | Scioto | " |
| Lewistown | ½ | Lancaster | 10 |
| Middletown | ½ | Hamilton | 13 |
| Carlisle | ½ | Granville | 50 |
| Erie bank | ½ | Farmers Bk Canton | 30 |
| Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg | " | Urbana | 50 |
| | | MARYLAND. | |
| Harrisburg | " | Baltimore banks | par |
| Honesdale | " | B. & O. R. R. Scrip | 10 |
| Lebanon | " | Comb. Bk Allegany | ½ |
| Pottsville | " | Far. bk of Maryland | " |
| Wyoming | " | Far. & Mak Frederick | " |
| York Bank | " | Frederick co bank | " |
| West Branch bank | " | Hagerstown bank | " |
| Relief Notes | " | Mineral bank | " |
| Merchants & Man bk | | Patapsco bank | " |
| Pitts. relief notes | par | Washington bank | " |
| City & County Scrip | ½ | Bank of Westminster | " |

# SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1847.


FOR GOVERNOR.

**GEN. JAMES IRVIN,**

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

**JOSEPH W. PATTON,**

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

## "OLD ROUGH AND READY."

Few men, if any, ever accomplished as much with similar means, as General Taylor has done since his first renconter with the Mexicans. He has surmounted difficulty after difficulty, fought battle after battle, and achieved victory after victory, till all who have become acquainted with the facts are astounded at the extent of his success. His plans appear to have been all well matured, and when once formed, have been carried out in despite of every obstacle. The whole nation applauds his foresight and courage, and all are willing and ready to give him the meed of praise for his humane treatment of both his own men and those of the enemy that have fallen into his hands.—With the qualities of a brave and skilful General, are united in him those of humanity and benevolence, and hence it is that his character shines with greater lustre as it is being more and more developed. Soon the whole nation will unite in awarding to him higher distinctions, and the sword which was first drawn from its scabbard at Palo Alto and which has ever since glistened in the sunbeams of victory, will be laid aside to make way for the Statesman's pen, and the decorated regimental will be exchanged for the plain robe of the Civil Magistrate.

## "TARIFF ANDY."

Some time since, it was suggested in this paper that "Rough and Ready" and "Tariff Andy" would make a strong team for President and Vice President; and it now gives us pleasure to be able to state, that public sentiment is rapidly concentrating in their favor. Indeed, the former has already been nominated by sundry public meetings, whilst the name of the latter has been put forth, both in meetings of the people and through the public press. Of the merits of these gentlemen it is not our purpose at this time to speak. Both are known to the whole nation, and the public services of each, we think, are rightly appreciated, and will, at the proper time, be appropriately rewarded.

## "OLD IRONSIDES."

From all we can learn, Gen. Irvin will "go it with a perfect rush." Wherever he is personally known, he appears to have a strong hold upon the affections of the people; in the iron region of the North, where the Tariff feeling is perhaps stronger than in any other section, he, it is said, will get a very large portion of the Locofoco votes, and throughout the State the Whigs will support him unanimously. Locofocoism censures him, it is true, for having contributed liberally—fifty barrels of flour—for the relief of the starving poor in Ireland; but as it was done out of his own private means, no one has a right to say aught against the act; and as it may have saved the lives of some hundreds of individuals, we think it cannot injure him very much in the estimation of his fellow citizens. The Locofoco managers must be hard run, indeed, and not a little alarmed, when they have to resort to such pitiful devices to defeat a political opponent.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

During our recent tour through a portion of Ohio and several of the western counties of Pennsylvania, we took particular notice of the wheat crop, which, as a whole, we found less promising than we could have wished, though in some sections it is highly luxuriant. Generally in rolling land the crop is good, but in the valleys and what is called "second bottom," it has a very sickly appearance, much of it having been injured by the frost. Our impression is, that the present year's yield will fall short of that of last year fully one third.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN.

There has been a considerable advance in the price of produce since the arrival of the Caledonia.

In PHILADELPHIA, flour was selling last week at $7,25; wheat at $1,68, and corn at $1,00.

In BALTIMORE, flour is $7,50.

Flour is $7,87 in NEW YORK, and corn $1,05.

The city of Boston is advertising for a loan of $1,000,000, at five per cent. interest. The money is wanted for the new water works.

☞ Subscribers whose papers we send by mail have recently complained of not receiving them regularly. We can only say to them, that all the papers issued from this office are mailed in time, and that if, as they allege, theirs very often miss, the fault must be with some of the Post Masters. Should we hear further complaints of this sort, we shall deem it our duty, and make it our business, to try to ascertain where the fault lies.

## THE ARMY NEWS.

The intelligence from the Army which we publish to-day is of a highly interesting and cheering character. The account of the Battle of Cerro Gordo—which we gave in an Extra issued from this office last Tuesday—will be found on first page; that of the taking of Jalapa and Perote is given in a subsequent column.

*Correspondence of the Herald.*

## PENCILINGS IN OHIO.

### BY THE EDITOR.

Upon further examination I found, that my former remarks in regard to the Agriculture of Licking county, though correct in so far as my observations had then extended, would not apply to the county generally. In some sections corn is produced in great abundance, and many assert that their soil and climate are as well adapted to the growing of wheat as any in the State. The Licking Valley is very level and productive; but it is here that fever and ague are most prevalent. As to the population of this county, it is made up of Yorkers, Jerseymen, Marylanders, Virginians and Pennsylvanians, with a slight sprinkling of Dutch, Scotch and Irish. Newark, the county town, is a place of considerable business, and is rapidly advancing in improvement and population.

Leaving Newark, I passed on to the National Road at a village called Jackson. From here to Zanesville the country is broken and the soil inferior, though I am informed that the lands along the Muskingum are amongst the best in the State. At Zanesville there is a magnificent TRIPARTITE bridge, which I consider as the best superstructure that I have ever seen. From a strong pier in the centre, run three different branches, one to the east, another to the west, and a third to the point formed by the junction of the Licking Creek with the Muskingum River. Zanesville contains many fine buildings and has a population of 5,000; and the Canal passing it, renders it the business focus of this section of country.

From Zanesville to Cambridge, the seat of justice of Guernsey county, the distance is 25 miles—the country hilly, but the soil good. Cambridge contains a population of 1,400; and though the town is SAID to be healthy, I was informed that in the course of a few months last fall, four hundred deaths had occurred in the vicinity on an area of four miles square. I do not wish to say anything in regard to any place that would be calculated to injure it; but it my business to state FACTS as I find them to exist, whether they be favorable or otherwise to the place or community to which they relate; and in this connexion I may mention also, what I should have stated before, that in the village of Utica, having a population of about 500, there are eight practising physicians.

From Cambridge to St. Clairsville, a distance of 40 miles, the country is very hilly; indeed, as much so as any over which I have passed. But the soil is of excellent quality, limestone are abundant, and the crops had a good appearance.—Here, too, you see some very fine orchards and a great number of tobacco houses, many of the owners of the lands having abandoned the raising of wheat and turned their attention to that of tobacco. St. Clairsville is the most ordinary town I have seen in Ohio, the buildings being generally of the inferior class, old and dilapidated; the streets narrow and dirty. From this place to the Ohio River opposite Wheeling, the country is mountainous and the soil not very good.

Having passed–rather leisurely–through eleven counties in Ohio, I find that, upon the whole, this section of the State has many advantages. Generally speaking, the soil is good, and producers and business men have reasonable facilities for the transportation of their produce and merchandize; but it has also its disadvantages, which consist in the want of good timber in one place, of coal and limestone in another and of good water in a third; and of the prevalence, more or less, of the "shakes" everywhere. These latter seem to be regarded but little, it is true, by many of the Buckeyes; but for my own part, I have no relish whatever for such sort of GALVANISM.

J. R.

It is just one year since the war broke out in Mexico. On Saturday, the 8th, the first battle, that of Palo Alto, was fought and the first victory won.

## BALTIMORE AND WHEELING.

Mr. McLane's visit with his committee to Wheeling resulted, as we learn in nothing. There is no room for surprise at this. Their object was to get the consent of Wheeling to suffer the road to REACH the Ohio at Fishing Creek, with leave for THEM to make a road for themselves, 40 miles up the river to their city. The present grant from Virginia does not permit the road to TOUCH the river, but allows it to follow Fishing Creek until it APPROACHES the Ohio, and then to diverge in the direction of Wheeling—a clear 40 miles from 'home' as we might term it. These terms are too enormous for the company to accept; and what the company ask, too preposterous for Wheeling. If the road touches the river 40 miles below them, Wheeling is done.—Their "Forty wagons a day," bridge and all are gone; or at least not sufficient to save them. The rail road from the terminus to Wheeling would be without travel; for, whether going east or west, for travel or transportation, it could only be forty miles out of the way. We see but one hope of any great improvement promising benefit to Wheeling. This is the Wellsville road from Cleveland.—From Wellsville to Wheeling is but a short distance and down stream, and if that road is finished much of the transportation would take that route, and in this case a continuation of the road from Fishing Creek to their city would greatly benefit them. The Wheeling people should turn their attention to this road, for there is no improvement now in contemplation better calculated to benefit them.—Pitts. Amer.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

During the last session of Congress, several important political questions were discussed and decided by party votes, which the people ought to see and understand.

1. A Bill to increase the revenue by putting a duty of 25 per cent. on tea and coffee and adding 10 per cent. to the present duties on iron, coal, silks, linens, wines, spirits, wool and woollens, was discussed at length, and finally amended in committee of the whole, striking out the duty on tea and coffee, and retaining it on iron, coal, wool, woollens, wine, spirits, cottons, &c. On the amendment the Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows:

| *Whigs for.* | *Locos against.* |
|---|---|
| J. Buffington, | Jas. Black, |
| C. Darragh, | R. Brodhead, |
| J. H. Ewing, | J. Erdman, |
| Jos. R. Ingersoll, | H. D. Foster, |
| J. Pollock, | W. S. Garwin, |
| A. Ramsey, | C. J. Ingersoll, |
| A. Stewart, | M. McClean, |
| J. Strohm, | J. Ritter, |
| A. R. McIlvaine—9 | J. Thompson, |
| J. C. Levin, | J. S. Yost—10. |

J. W. Campbell, Natives, making 11; absent, 3.

2. The Wilmot Proviso, requiring that any territory acquired from Mexico by treaty, should continue as at present free from slavery.

3. A Bill to appropriate half a million for the relief of Ireland, &c.

4. A resolution of thanks to Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the victory of Monterey, &c.

For all these measures the Whigs as a party voted—and the Locos, or Polk men, as a party voted against, as will fully appear by referring to the journal of Congress. And even the Pennsylvania locos to follow Polk and the party, abandoned the cherished policy of the State, and violated the unanimous instructions of the Legislature, by voting for a duty on TEA and COFFEE, and by voting against the the duty on iron, coal, wool, woollens, wines, brandy, &c., and by voting for Slavery and against Liberty, and to defeat a vote of thanks to General Taylor, his brave officers and men, by making it in effect a vote of censure.

On the Irish Relief Bill, the vote stood

| *Whigs for.* | *Locos against.* |
|---|---|
| Buffington, | Black, |
| Darragh, | Brodhead, |
| Ewing, | Erdman, |
| Jos. R. Ingersoll, | Garwin, |
| McIlvaine, | McClean, |
| Pollock, | Ritter, |
| Ramsey, | Wilmot, |
| Stewart—8. | Yost—8. |

And the Natives against it.

On the Wilmot proviso, or slavery question, and on the vote of thanks to Taylor, it was a party vote, about as above, which we will give in detail hereafter. What will the people say to such men and such a party in October? We shall see.—Uniont. Dem.

We understand that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held last week at Somerset, Pa., at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for President by acclamation, and Hon. Andrew Stewart for Vice President.

Pennsylvania is justly entitled to her share of public favors, and "the frosty sons of thunder" could not have selected a more worthy man in this State, or any other, for this high post of honor, and we are gratified to find that in many places both in New England and the West, the people are moving in his favor; give us "Old Rough and Ready" and "Tariff Andy" and we can ride over the Mexicans and locofocos "Rough Shod."

[Uniont. Democrat.

## GEN. SCOTT'S ADVANCE.

A note on a post-office way bill, by the Soutnern mail last evening, states that Gen. SCOTT had advanced as far as Perote, and taken possession of that town, without any resistance or the firing of a gun. He had previously taken Jalapa.

Perote is thirty-six miles beyond Jalapa, one hundred and eight from Vera Cruz, and one hundred and seventy-one from the city of Mexico.—Nat. Intel.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

### 13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Advance in the price of Breadstuffs—Advance in Cotton—Arrival of the Jamestown—Affairs in Spain—Condition of the Bank of England, &c.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We received a telegraphic dispatch on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, announcing the steamer Caledonia as telegraphed some miles at sea from Boston. At half past two o'clock the first dispatch as to the character of the commercial news by her reached us, which was issued in a "Sun" slip, and during the evening the following full telegraphic accounts were received.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., and consequently has made a passage of seventeen d ys.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 14th ult.

Jenny Lind had arrived in London.

The lady of Mr. Bancroft had the honor of dining with the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th ult.

The West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased the Great Western for £25,000.

Dearth, and its concomitants, discontent and disorder, are hourly increasing in France.

M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have reached their worst and are now mending. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory.

Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade to the 31st July, 1848, is now certain.

The Prussian general diet was opened by a speech from the King, at Berlin, on the 11th. The King made an extraordinary speech, and as lengthy as it was novel.

The United States ship of war, Jamestown, Capt. A. Y. Forbes, laden with breadstuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, arrived at Cork on the 12th ult., on her mission of mercy.

A good deal of discussion and correspondence has appeared in the papers since the sailing of the Cambria, respecting Mr. Frederick Douglass, a colored anti-slavery lecturer, who went out passenger in that vessel.

Letters in the Paris papers mention the failure of an attempt made on the 15th to induce the inhabitants of the Portuguese fortified town of Yelces to pronounce in favor of the insurrection.

The proceedings of Parliament, since the sailing of the last steamer, possessed little interest. Business will be wound up as speedily as possible, in order to prepare for the dissolution, which is to follow in June or July next. Perhaps the History of England, for a century and a half, does not present a time when less party feeling prevailed.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching the climax. The tedious, unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close.—The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears have been entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe in the capital. A rising is anticipated.

## THE CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

The reader may remember that, some months ago, the Massachusetts Peace Society offered a handsome reward for the best essay on the origin and result of the Mexican war. We give below the only one we have met with as having been written for the prize. To our thinking, no better or more conclusive on both points could have been drawn up, and we are obliged to the witty author for the permission he has given us to publish it, in advauce of the judge's decision on the essay entitled to the prize.

[Editors N. Y. Express.

### AN ESSAY

UPON THE

### WAR WITH MEXICO

ITS ORIGIN AND ITS RESULTS carefully considered and methodically DIGESTED.

BY AN ODD SORT OF FELLOW.

CHAPTER I.

*On the Origin of the War.*

§ 1. Texas.

CHAPTER II.

*On the Result of the War.*

§ 1. Texas.

FINIS.

MEM.—A reward of $500 having been offered by the Peace Society for the best Essay upon the subject, the author confidently reckons and calculates upon receiving the same speedily, as he has particular occason for that precise sum just at present.

SOAKERS—The members of the late Missouri Legislature drank an average of a baarrel of liquor to a man, during their session!

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 2d, announces that the Emperor of Russia is seriously ill, and that his journey to Warsaw is indefinitely postponed.

Within the last four montes, 129 factories and mills of various kinds have been destroyed by fire in the United States.

GREAT FIRE AT COLUMBUS.—The eastern row of shops in the States Prison was consumed on the afternoon of the 7th. All the machinery and tools were destroyed and a great quantity of stock on hand. Loss $25,000. Insurance $8,000.

The Swiss bell-ringers rang the noble chime of Trinity church, at New York, during the illumination, when they gave Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, played in mightier tones than ears in Gotham had ever before heard.

On the 27th ult. there was a terrible fire at St. Louis, which consumed a great number of buildings. Loss $50,000.

DIED:

On the 23d April, at the house of Dr. Jonas Younkin, in Lexington, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of New York City, aged about 47 years.

On Thursday last in this Borough, Mr DANIEL HOUPT, aged about 60 years.

On the same day in Brothersvalley, Mrs. ANN MARIA, relict of the late John Knepper, aged about 70 years.


## Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

JAYE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys *worms* neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general or ;perient Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for FEVER and AGUE, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the Proprietor does not consider necessary to publish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases.—He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large worms.—He also gave it to his daughter, then a bout three years old, when it brought forth thirty worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged one hundred and thirty seven large worms!

Mr. Joseph A Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for Dyspepsia, and in the course of two weeks discharged upwards of thirty pieces of Tape Worm, and was thereby perfectly cured.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entire of little white thread worms. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thousands, separately, and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms.

PILES.—Numerous cases of Piles have been perfectly cured by the use of this valuable Vermifuge."

Finally, what the public long have desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician,) is now offered to them, and can be had of DR. D JAYNE No 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, and all persons who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Becia*, Stoystown Pa.

## As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

*Certificates of Cures*

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

*Doctor William Wright:*—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

C. C. BLACK.

*From New York City.*

Dr. WM WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the Blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE.

No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

*From Warwarsing, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,

HENRY W. FOOTE.

Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

*Agents for Somerset County.*

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mill's,
Ross & Parker, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Henry J Stevens, Bakerstown,
Geo A Clarke, Stoystown,
Geo A Clarke, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 193 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER.

May 4, 1847. Administrator.

## LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4. MARY FINDLEY.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE.

May 4th, 1847. Admr.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that Expectoration is the most natural as well as most effectual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says yes, because OBSTRUCTION is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abcesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and ASTHMA, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—try it, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be overrated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing disease of the Pulmonary Organs.

### A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

When in the battle's stormy track,
The legions of the foeman came,
Who was it drove them back?
"Old Zack!"

On Palo Alto's bloody field,
Beneath Columbia's starry field,
Stood, victor, 'mid the war clouds black,
"Old Zack!"

Next day within the "Palm Ravine,"
Arista's lances proudly gleam,
And, foremost 'mid the battle's rack,
With eagle eye and dauntless mien,
"Old Zack" was seen.

The desperate fight at Monterey,
Will be remembered many a day;
Amid the dead-encumbered street,
Ten thousand warriors madly meet,
Ten thousand bayonets, gleaming bright,
Are mingling in the desperate fight.
They yield—they fly!—Freemen! be steady!
Three cheers! Huzza! for
"Rough and Ready."

## THE BRIGAND CHIEF.

BY FRANKLIN S. BENEDICT.

### CHAPTER I.

Hast done the deed?—SHAKSPEARE.

'T was midnight in Genoa—one of those summer nights which are only to be found in that soft summer country. "The moon poured her full radiance down" upon the city. The streets were deserted, save by the hordes of robbers which nightly infested it, and when some lonely passenger went hurrying through, fearing to linger, yet afraid to proceed, lest the next moment he might be caught in the net of the bandits. Suddenly a shrill shriek pierced the stilness of the night, from a youth pursued by the robbers. A pistol shot was heard, one convulsive leap, and a fall. The hot blood spirted full in the faces of the brigands, but they minded it not, and eagerly began to strip him of his ornaments, to tear off his cloak of crimson velvet, to snatch from him his purse, through which the yellow gold was glittering, and the broad badge of honor on which the name of Buvendano shone like a star fallen from the clear, blue heavens. Giving him another stab, they left him, (as they supposed, dead,) to seek a place of concealment. An hour passed by; the young man awoke from the death-like swoon into which he had fallen, and staggered to his home.

Beautiful as an houri, the wonder of Genoa, was the Lady Inez de Castro.—She was an orphan; but her beauty and wealth procured her the respect of all the world. Many suitors had the proud beauty, but she turned coldly from them all, though report said she smiled upon the Count Buvendano. To-day she sat pensively by her dressing-table, her head resting upon her hand, while with the other she carelessly twisted the jetty ringlets of her hair. Her eyes were filled with tears, which ever and anon rolled down her pearly cheek and dropped into her lap. What! was the proud beauty weeping?—she whose smile could bring joy to so many noble hearts, and whose haughty words and scornful looks could wring the same hearts with agony? But it was so. News had reached her that the Count Buvendano had been wounded in an encounter with the brigands, and her young heart was filled with agony at the thought that he might die—he the chosen of her young heart. At this moment a note was handed to her, which removed all her fears. But let us leave her to read it, and return to the robbers.

After leaving the Count stretched upon the ground, they had returned to their cave, a few miles from the city. It was hollowed out of a rock partly by nature and partly by art, and was fitted up by these cut-throats in a style of barbaric magnificence. At the farther end was a seat, raised higher than the floor: it was the couch of the Chief. He now occupied it; but, rising as they entered, he exclaimed—"What success?" They replied not, but by laying the spoils before him. He gazed with delight upon the gold spread before him and the diamond crest on which glittered the name of Buvendano. A fierce gleam of exultation shot from his eyes as he said—

"Pedro, did you kill the young dog?"

"We did."

"Ay," added another, "there was not a breath in his worthless carcass when we left him."

"'T is well," he muttered—"REVENGE IS SWEET."

### CHAPTER II.

No love is like the first love.—ANCIENT BALLAD.

"No love is like the first love," for we never love again. We may deceive ourselves with the thought that we do, but in the next the "castle in the air" which we had formed has fallen to the ground; for in our first love are concentrated all the better feelings of our nature. Thus it was with Inez: she loved madly, devotedly, and not in vain. We left her just opening a letter, which, after reading, she kissed again and again, and placing it in her bosom, she arose and rang the bell.—The maid appeared.

"Dress me quickly, my good Eliza, and prepare for a walk. I am weary of the house," she cried.

She obeyed, and they were soon threading the thronged streets of Genoa.

The bandits having finished their meal, their leader called one to him.

"Gonzalvo," he exclaimed, "select four of our most trusty men—arm yourselves to the teeth and follow me!"

They obeyed, and threaded their way through the woods and underbrush, till they reached the city. Here was the object of their search.

"Here," said the Chief, "is she for whom I sought: seize her, bear her to the cave, but let the woman go!"

Springing from their hiding-place, they surrounded Inez. Gonzalvo seized her, and placing his brawny hand over her mouth to smother her screams, fled with her to the cave. The others, after binding the woman "hand and foot," followed. Her cries soon brought people to her assistance; but before she could relate the cause of the disaster, the robbers were safe and the idol of Genoa was gone.

When Inez awoke from the swoon into which she had fallen, she found herself an inmate of the bandit's den. With a slight cry, she fell, fainting, into the arms of the robber, which were extended to receive her. Motioning his fellows away, he threw a silken robe over his armor, so that the sight of it might not terrify her. When she recovered, gazing wildly around, she exclaimed—

"How came I here, and who are you?"

"Peace, lady, and you shall know. I am the Robber Chief."

At that dread name, a strange fear came to her heart, and she trembled, she scarce knew why. The Chief sank on his knee before her, and taking her hand, would have spoken, but indignantly snatching it from his grasp, she exclaimed—

"Base-born caitiff, release me, and dare not touch even the hem of the robe of a high-born and spotless maiden in your polluted grasp!"

"Lady," and the head of the Brigand Chief sank upon his knee, and tears, the first he had shed for long years before, gushed from his eyes—"Lady, I am not base-born. Listen, and pity me, if you can. I am a woman!"

Inez started back; horror and amazement were depicted on her countenance as she gazed upon the erring one; but as she looked, the turban and mask fell off, and the long ringlets fell around a neck as fair as ivory, and the blue veins stood out on the marble-like forehead, and wreathing her hand amongst the silken ringlets, she began her tale.

### CHAPTER III.

Patient yourself, madame, and pardon me.
TITUS ANDRONICUS.

"I am of Russian birth, lady. My eyes first opened in that cold clime. Ye may wonder that such passions as I possess could belong to an inhabitant of that dreary land. My father was of the noblest of the Russian nobility: you may have heard the name and may not. He was the Count Marjanque. My mother died in my infancy. Had she lived, I might have been spared this life of rapine and murder. But it is useless to deplore it now; 't is too late. I had a sister—a soft and gentle girl. Methinks I see her now, with her locks of waving gold.—Her eyes were blue as Italy's skies, with a soft and gentle expression which reminded one when they looked into them of childhood's hours when all was happiness, and we thought our life would be as free from care as it was then, and the world seemed to our gaze delightful.—But I wander from my story. I loved her only as a sister can; I watched over her youth with a mother's care. A beautiful picture did we make as we wandered over 'hill and dale,' my arms around her waist, her golden hair entwined with my dark curls, our lips pressed together.—Artists came from afar to sketch the portrait of the Russian sisters. We had many suitors, for our wealth and beauty attracted universal attention. There was one who I thought loved me for myself alone. Alas! how fatally was I deceived! News was brought me that my lover was false; but I believed it not. My waiting maid, true to me, brought me the tale of guilt—nay, more, conducted me to the spot of meeting. There I saw them, his hand in hers, their lips pressed together, her head resting upon his bosom. I was stupified; I could not sperk; but my heart seemed silently breaking. At last I found words to speak, but my voice was hoarse and sharp, and scarce sounded like the sweet voice of Adelaide Marjanque. 'Ellen,' said I, 'is it thus you repay my love, my kind care?' As I proceeded, my Russian blood boiled, and hurling the fiercest curses on the heads of Ellen and Buvendano, I left them."

"Buvendano! Oh, God!" shrieked the Lady Inez.

"Ay, lady, the Count Buvendano! 'T was he!"

Inez heard her not for at the sound of that name she had sunk fainting on the ground. Raising her gently, the Countess laid her upon a couch; but it was long before she recovered. She opened her eyes, and staring wildly at the woman, exclaimed—

"Go on—you have broken my heart at last, go on!"

"I will: but say that you will forgive me."

"I do, Adelaide Marjanque—I do."

She went on:

"I left the room, and I determined to quit Russia. My father was dead, my sister lost to me, and the last silver link which bound me to my native land was severed and gone. I left my home, my country, and came to Italy—joined this band of ruffians and made myself their Chief. There is but one who knows my sex: that one the faithful Conzalvo. My sister I could have pardoned, but she married him. In a few months I heard she was dead. They said it was consumption; but I knew he murdered her. Hearing you was about to marry him, I determined to save you. I have done so; and now farewell! It is but a few miles to the city. Return. I must see the Count before I die. I hate him, and last night I would have killed him, had I been able."

### CHAPTER IV.

O, ye Gods!
Why do you make us love your goodly gifts
And snatch them straight away!—PERICLES.

Reader, I have but one more scene to present to you, and then my long, and I fear tedious, story is done. Enter with me into the house of the Lady Inez.—There she stands, her face pale from recent excitement, and by her side is the female Robber Chief. A knock is heard at the door, and the servant announces the Count Buvendano. The Russian glided behind the curtain of the window, while Inez went forward to meet him. He would have embraced her, but she motioned him back, and drawing her proud form to its fullest height, she said—

"There are but few words to pass between us, and then we part forever. The reason why? There is one here who will tell. I may not say how well I loved you; suffice it to say, I love you no longer. Here, she continued, handing him a box, "are the presents and letters you lavished on me so freely. They are worthless. Farewell!"

He would have spoken, but he could not. A film came over his eyes, and he would have fainted; but at this moment the infuriated Adelaide appeared. Fear and horror restored him to consciousness. Starting up, he exclaimed—

"Do I see aright? Can the grave give up its victim? Adelaide Marjanque, is it you?"

"It is villain—it is! Didst think that I would die of a broken heart? Thou little knowest my nature. I have prayed for this hour to come when I might see your face, and confront you in your wickedness. Last night, when you was nearly killed, you little thought the attack was planned by Adelaide Marjanque. But now," she continued, "go!—pollute the air no longer by your presence. Go!"

He obeyed, and, leaving the house, he returned to his lodgings. In the morning he arose an humbled, but a better man. He left the city for America, and 'tis hoped that he reformed. Much had he to repent of, much to deplore. The Lady Inez never wedded, and the poor of Genoa bless the name of the Lady Inez de Castro. The Countess died soon after, for a broken heart was her portion; and why should she live?

---

California cannot now sustain a large population. Flour, at the latest advices, was selling at $40 a barrel: Tea, $3 a pound; Brown Sugar, 50 cents a pound; and common domestic Cotton, such as is sold here for sixpence, is there charged at 50 cents a yard.

## OTHELLO IN CONGRESS.

OR THE APOSTROPHE SAUSAGEIVOROUS.

Most potent, grave and reverend Representatives,
My very noble and approved porkonians!
That I have gobbled up this greasy sausage,
It is most true. True, I have bolted it.
And wiped my chops with an old newspaper.
The very stretch and grin of my veracity
Hath this extent—no more. Rude are my jaws,
And little graced with niceties of slobbering;
For since these gums of mine had seven years' teeth,
Till now some nine months basted, they have used
Their keenest action upon head and pluck;
And little of the whole hog can I squeak
More than pertains to feats of broiled whisker;
And therefore leanly have I greased my grinders
In munching for myself. Yet, by your patience,
I will a round, unvarnished *tail* deliver
Of my whole course of pig;—what tripes, what trotters,
What big black puddings and what mighty sausage
(For such pork feeding I am charged withal,)
I gormandized in greasy dignity.

Sweet piggy loved me—oft delighted me,
And piggish was the story of my life,
From year to year, the nibbles, bites and chumpings!
I greased it through, even from my boyish days
To the very moment when you caught me at it.
And I can speak of the most slippery lardings,
Of moving accidents by skewer and gridiron,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes, enough to singe your bristles,
When squealing grunters died on point of fork.
Of perils in smoke-house and dripping-pan,
Of being baken in the insolent dough,
In pot-pie slavery. Of my nuzzling since,
And tit bits in my Congress history,
Wherein of antics vast, and speeches idle,
Fisticuffs, fudge, and fibs whose heads touch heaven,
'Twas my bad luck to hear:—such was the gammon
Of swaggering cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthro-*puffagi*—the men whose tongues
Are broader than their shoulders—mighty bores.
Yet, still the "House affairs" keep me from dinner—
All empty chaff and draff:—which I observing,
Clapped a fried sausage in my breeches pocket,
Wrapped in a ragged "Madisonian."
Whereof by parcels I had something smelt,
But not distinctly. So I clutched and bit it,
Before high heaven: 'Twas fat; twas passing fat,
'Twas peppery; 'twas wondrous peppery!
I wished I had not bit it: yet I wished
Ohio pigs had made me such a sausage,
So catawampously to be chawed up.
——Off this end I dodge.
*You* quiz *me* for the sausage I have munched,
And *I* stump *you* to bite a harder one.

*Boston Cour.*


**TERMS OF THE HERALD.**

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.



**R. L. STEWART,**
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

*Cheap Tin-Ware.*

**WILLIAM A. PARKER.**

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

**'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'**

**PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,**

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

**POWER LOOMS**

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

**WOOL CARDING**

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner.

**And at 20 per cent lower than** usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ.

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

**HOTEL FOR INVALIDS**
AT PITTSBURGH.

**Drs. Speer and Kuhn.**

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
*DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

*New and Seasonable Goods*
AT
**KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

*Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.*

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

**GROCERIES, &c., &c.,**

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

**NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.**

**FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!**

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

**DRY GOODS**

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Monslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

**A Fact Worth Knowing.**

A gentleman of a scrofulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and perous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now perfectly cured.—PUBLIC LEDGER.

This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

**Jayne's Hair Tonic.**

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.—Philadelphia Sun.

Shepherds's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what affect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a freind recommended your Hair Tonic.

I used three or four bottles, according to the printed direction, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate recomending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury: but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

JOHN QUIGLEY, M.D.

Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

**MARBLE TOMB STONES.**

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

*TOMB STONES,*

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

**Administrators, Notice.**

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somersot county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,
April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

**Millinery & Mantua Making.**

**MISS S. M. EARL**

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in **The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,** and will be grateful for a share of their patronage. [april 27]

**Another New Year!**

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those "*mile stones*" in homan life!

*Change after Change—*

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

*The Struggling Poor*

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

*Sunshine of Prosperity*

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

*Negligence or Prejudice,*

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

*Ten Thousand Trials*

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine,

*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!*

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!
*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!*

*For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,*

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

**JOB PRINTING,**
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.